

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

Vol. III.

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THE MAINE FARMER

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THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1835.

"One of the best Ploughs in the World."

We were walking the other day, with a friend about his farm, when he suddenly stopped, and pointing to a plough which stood near by,—there said he is one of the best ploughs in the world. Anxious to see a plough which stood so high on the lists of fame we set about a critical examination of it. What, we asked is there about this ordinary looking old plough, that makes you give it so good a character as that? We have no idea of buying? And you couldn't have this if you had, said he, I call it one of the best ploughs because it works and holds so very easily, cuts the furrow smooth and freely,—turns it over handsomely, never clogs on the mould board nor under the beam. It will almost hold itself, and there is no need of a boy to follow round to clear it. On examination we found it to be a cast iron plough of a very good pattern. From the wing or share it rose up gradually into the mould board, and left no angular cavity to be filled up with earth. The mould board had a very slight cavity or scoop in its sides. Indeed it was nearly straight from the top to bottom, that is, on its face, or very nearly resembling the plan laid down by Jefferson, and which we illustrated in our last volume, by taking a saw-plate of equal temper throughout, laying one end flat on a table and twisting the other over a little beyond a perpendicular to the table. The handles were of common length and pitch, but the beam we noticed, made a sweep upwards so that at the place where the coulter went through, it was eight inches at least above the mould board. This part had been altered after it came from the manufacturers, and here was the reason why it did not clog, however stubby or soddy the ground might be. Every thing passed under clearly and freely, and there was no need of kicking and thumping to clear the plough. The coulter was of wrought steel and could be taken out and ground if necessary, and the point rested against the plough some inches farther back than the top, making a drawing stroke, when it was in operation; whether this position was of any service or not, we cannot say, but the raising the middle part of the beam pretty high above the mouldboard, we are satisfied is of great use in letting the straw and sods &c., pass off without catching and choking and hindering the progress of the plough. The form of the mouldboard we have always liked, as it evidently turns the furrow with much less friction, and in a more natural manner than one that is concave or convex on its surface.

Bagging contrary Horses.

Did you ever harness up an old horse, in a great hurry to go post haste somewhere or other, and after taking the reins and given the whip a crack, find him lopping his ears, pouting his lips, and bracing himself as if he thought the whole universe depended upon the strength of his bricking. We dare say you have, and no doubt fell to thumping and mauling, and belaboring—twitching the reins twisting his ears or filling them with gravel stones, or tingling his *fore shins behind*. All to no purpose. Dobbin's bumps of firmness and combativeness, and all that, are excited, and he's not "*a going to run for you*." Now our friend Allen of Waterville (who by the way is one of the most accommodating men in the world, for he has every thing to accommodate a man with,) manages those things very differently. When he gets a contrary horse, he bags him right up. That is he draws a bag over his head and ties it on. Thereby inflicting upon so much of his body at least the pains and penalties of solitary confinement. Dobbin presently finds that he is not only shut out from all his friends, but that the light of day, and the free circulation of air is denied him. He draws in his breath,—it strains through the bag provokingly slow. He breathes it out, and the villainous cloth becomes inflated like a fashionable balloon and his nostrils are befogged in his own breath. Times are altered with him,—he grows faint and weary, he begins to reel and stagger, and sometimes tumbles down and most generally surrenders at discretion, thinking no doubt that he may as well be driven to death as *smothered in a bag*.

A queer Query.

The following query comes from a very grave source, and is therefore entitled to a grave answer.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you give me the why and the wherefore it is, that castrating a calf at 3 or 4 months of age, has a tendency to increase the growth of its horns in such a manner, that an ox has more size and weight of horn, than a bull? And on the other hand, why castrating a lamb has the opposite effect, so that a wether has less amount of horn than a Ram? This is generally the case though there may be some exceptions. Please give us the reasons and oblige

ONE OF YOUR CUSTOMERS.

As this is a very important question, we suppose that it must have the semblance of an elaborate reply. Our noddle, however, is not exactly a *cornucopie* of explanations upon every change, either of form or matter, that takes place, when that busy meddler, called man, interferes with the regular and prescribed course of nature. If, however, we look at things as we find them in a state of Nature, we shall see that Deity formed the two sexes with different shapes, and, no doubt for wise purposes, gave their bodies definite shapes and appendages. The male of the Cow kind has a solid thick set frame, a stout thick neck, and short, but large stubbed and substantial horns. The female is more light, ele-

gant and graceful. Her neck is thin, and her horns high, light taper and elegant. In the sheep we see, as a general rule, the ram has a large hard head, from which grow large spiral horns, while the ewe has a smaller head, without horns. Why they are made thus, is another question, and what connection or difference there may be in the vessels, and fluids of the body, which gives increase and support, and uniformity to such and such organs, need not be particularly enquired into now. Indeed, it would take quite a course of comparative anatomy, to make our readers understand even what is known, and then there would be left many things impossible for mortals ever to explain. By the operation mentioned the male is reduced, or rather is made to approximate in some degree to the state and condition of a female, and the characteristics of the male are changed or brought to approximate in appearance to those of that (the female) sex. Thus, the neck of the ox becomes thinner, his head less curly and his horns assume the high taper shape of those of the cow. How much more real Horn, there may in them, than in those of the bull can only be tested by comparative experiments. We presume not much however. In the case of the Sheep, the animal operated upon is also brought nearer, in at least, to that of a female, consequently the horns are diminished in size, and are not spiral. And now pray, Mr. 'customer,' since you are in the mood of rather a physiological, but embarrassing, if not a useless discussion, please tell us why it is, that male animals of all kinds, have *mamma* or teats, when they are used only by females, for the nourishment of the young?

New Publications.

THE N. YORK LADY'S COMPANION, published by WM. W. SNOWDEN, has been received some time since. For interesting and pleasing matter we think this periodical takes a high rank with those of its kind. Some of the pieces are deeply fraught with incidents which rouse the attention, and absorb the reader in the subject of which they treat, till he becomes almost a part and parcel of the actors, and experiences the variation of feeling which the heroes of the tale are supposed to. The execution of the work is neat and title page gives a handsome specimen of engraving.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.—This is the title of a new paper just started in Philadelphia, devoted to Education, Temperance, &c. The specimen number promises well, and we trust it will ably and fully deserve to bear the name it has adopted.

FESSENDEN'S PRACTICAL FARMER AND SILK MANUEL.—Devoted to Agriculture, Rural Economy, and the culture of Silk. Published monthly by Geo. C. Barret, Boston, at 50 cents per annum.

The above is the title &c., of a new periodical in an octavo form, and containing 16 pages. That it will be a good thing who will doubt? The experience, industry, and fidelity of its Editor, T. G. Fessenden, and the enterprise of its publisher guarantee that. It is to contain practical matter upon

farming and the culture of Silk, and it comes in a form so convenient and cheap, that there are very few indeed who cannot afford to take it. We hope that those who are actually so poor that they really cannot take a more expensive work, though they wish to, will take this, and thereby gratify their mind in the pursuit of useful knowledge. We hope that those who are so lazy, that they cannot bear the thoughts of reading a paper oftener than once a month, will take it and learn activity and diligence. And more especially do we hope that those who are already so full of knowledge that "*ye cant learn me naughting*," will take it and learn common sense.

For the Maine Farmer.

Corrections and Explanations.

MR. HOLMES:—I notice the following errata in my communications published in the 11th and 12th numbers of the 3d vol. of the Farmer. In the 11th No. 82nd page, "increase to excess," read not increase to excess. Same page, for "Land," read Sand. Also for "peaceful," read powerful. In the 12th No. at the 91st page, for "frost out of roots" read first set of roots, next sentence, for "course," read cause. 8 lines below, for "course," read cause.

I have also the pleasure of acknowledging a mistake I made in my communication on the subject of Indian Corn. In estimating expense of Mr. Bowles crop, I ought to have added the expense of hauling the manure, as that was not included in the estimate, he having calculated his cost in a different method. This I should "guess" would increase the cost of his crop to more a bushel than Mr. Hains's, and of course justifies the committee in their decision, that is, if they and I have "guessed" right.

I wish also in reference to the effect of fermentation on the vegetation of grain, to be understood when I say, I consider this as "the principal cause of the failure of grain in old land where the cultivation is otherwise good, that other causes frequently concur with this in effecting the failure." I had also more particularly in view a state of high and efficient cultivation; but I wish at the same time to be distinctly understood, that pernicious effects may sometimes follow the use of vegetable and animal manure from another cause. I will try to explain.

Where such manure lies near the surface of the ground whenever fermentation takes place, or even without it, if the weather be warm and dry, the best part of the manure passes off by evaporation. What then remains is principally composed of mere woody fibre, or as the learned folks say, the "carbonaceous matter of old rotten manure." Thus after it has been wet and dried over and over again, contains but little food for plants. It may however, sometimes contain enough, when excited to a new fermentation, to produce a luxuriant growth of stalk, and then leave the plant to struggle with two powerful foes: poverty now more distressing, from the rapid feeding it had enjoyed, and accumulated disease occasioned by its own deleterious influence. But this is not all. This is the very substance in which many kinds of animalculæ delight in, as peculiarly adapted to their habits of living, or as furnishing convenience for propagating their kind. And more especially where any one kind of plants have been cultivated for a number of years in succession, will those tribes be found in the greatest plenty who have a peculiar attachment to those kinds of plants thus cultivated. This explains to me in a very satisfactory manner, why wheat is so much more subject to rust and blight on old land. But I wish at the same time to be understood as

supposing, with the right kind of management, that land may "carry wheat," as the New York folks say, from and to the end of time, and not be any more subject to disease than it is on the purest virgin soil. All experience seems to point, as with the finger of heaven, to the proper remedy. Fermentation of itself when rapid, produces disease, does also at the same time set a train of other causes in operation to carry on the work of destruction. To regulate this in such a way as to produce the best effects, is at the foundation of the whole business. Of this I have no more doubt, than I have of any question the truth of which may be demonstrated by mathematics. But to find out the best ways and means to do this will require a great deal of patient labor and investigation.

In attaching the importance to fermentation, I would not be understood as denying the efficacy of causes purely atmospheric, such as violent storms, &c. These, and sometimes other causes over which we have no control, with all the skill and wisdom we could put in requisition, destroy our hopes, and blast our wishes.

And here I leave this subject for the present. The imperfect views I have given of it, have cost me a great deal of time, study, and persevering patience, to attain this result. Perhaps to many it may seem as an idle dream; but for myself I believe it founded on a basis that never can, nor ever will be shaken, until Nature's laws cease their operation.

Peru, April, 1835.

J. H. J.

For the Maine Farmer.

Sweet Butter.

MR. HOLMES:—Your paper has been a constant visitant at our house, since its commencement, and I have derived much very useful information from its columns. Many an hour has passed off agreeably, and very profitably too, after the children were in bed, and asleep, "and all around was low and still," in looking over the articles in it from time to time contained, on the dairy, and house-wifery. But after all the information you have been the medium of communicating, it appears by your paper, that you have just cause to complain of having to eat strong butter. If I resided in your vicinity, I should feel very much ashamed that such a cause of complaint should exist. And really I do feel ashamed for the wives of farmers in your vicinity, that they should remain so inattentive to the rules in your paper, as to still make poor butter when it is equally as easy to make good. I have butter in my house now, made last June, which is far richer in color, as pleasant in flavor, and as sweet as when it was taken out of the churn; and the whole process of making it, I learnt from the Farmer; and will again state it for the information of your readers.

3 lbs. of Pembroke salt, (rock salt ground.)

1 " Salt Petre.

1 " Loaf Sugar.

Pulverize and mix them well together, and after working the milk thoroughly from the butter incorporate 1 1-4 ounces of this mixture to every pound of butter. Set it in a cool place for one or two days, then work it over again until it is entirely free from butter-milk, and pack it close in stone jars or firkins. When your firkin or jar is as full as you wish to have it, melt some butter in a low temperature, and pour over it to the thickness of about half or a quarter of an inch—on this lay a linen cloth and cover tight. It will come out in the winter of a bright gold colour, and cut smoothly. And to many palates the flavor will be more agreeable, than

when it comes from the churn. On one or two firkins instead of laying the linen cloth I made a pickle with the above kind of salt and salt petre, with which I covered them, which answered as well. The loaf sugar adds much to the agreeable flavor of the butter, but it will grow rancid if the above named salt and salt petre is used in the proportions named without the sugar. PRUDENCE.

The lady who wrote the above has our most sincere thanks; and if the good wives of Kennebec and elsewhere, will practice what she has told them, they shall have them too.—Ed.

Kennebec County Agricultural Society's Cattle Show and Fair,

TO BE HELD AT WINTHROP ON THE SECOND WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY (14th and 15th) of OCTOBER, 1835.

(Continued from page 98.)

STOCK.

For the best entire Horse, having regard to all the useful properties of horses that shall stand during the present season in the County for the use of Mares	6,00
For the best Mare, having regard also to the same properties	4,00
For the best yoke of Working Oxen, not less than four years old	4,00
2d best	3,00
3d best	2,00
For the best milch Cow, having also regard to general properties	6,00
2d best do	5,00
For the best pair of three years old Steers	2,00
For the best Bull not less than one year old that shall stand in the County the present season for cows, and having regard to all the properties for which his species are wanted, vol. of Maine Farmer and	5,00
2d best do	5,00
Best Bull Calf, not over one year old, vol. of Maine Farmer and	1,00
2d do do	1,00
Best Heifer Calf do do	2,00
2d do do do	1,00
For the best two years old Heifer	3,00
For the best fat Ox, fatted at the least expense	4,00
2d do do do	3,00
For the best fat Cow do do	3,00
For the best Merino or Saxon Buck, to be kept in the County from the day of Show till January next	4,00
2d best do do do	3,00
For the best Dishley or New Leicester Buck, to be kept in the County from the day of the Show till Jan'y next (full blooded)	4,00
For the best Dishley Ewe do do	3,00
For the best Southdown Buck, to be kept in the County from the day of the Show till January next (full blooded)	4,00
For the best Southdown Ewe do do	3,00
For the best flock of Merino or Saxon Sheep, not less than ten in number	5,00
To the person who shall introduce between this time and the day of the Show into this County, from some flock without the State, the greatest number of best Merino Bucks, not less than three in number, to be kept in the County one year from arrival	5,00
For the best Boar not less than 6 months old, to be kept until the 1st of April next for the use of Sows vol. of Maine Farmer and	3,00
2d do do	3,00
Best breeding Sow not less than one year old, to be kept in the County one year for breeding from the time of awarding the premium vol. of Maine Farmer and	3,00
2d best do do	3,00
Best litter of Pigs, not less than 4 in number and not less than 1 months old	2,00
To the person who shall plough 1-8 of an acre of Sward land in the best manner, at least expense	
Plough.	4,00
Ploughman.	2,00
Driver	2,00—8,00
2d best do do	
Plough	3,00

Ploughman	1,50
Driver	1,50—6,00
3d best do do	
Plough	2,00
Ploughman	1,00
Driver	1,00—4,00

COMMITTEES.

On Horses—Doct. Cyrus Knapp, Winthrop—Robert Goodnow, Farmington—Silman Howard, Leeds.

On Working Oxen and Steers—Washington Wilcox, Monmouth—Sewall Longfellow, Augusta—A. M. Shaw, Winthrop.

On Bulls—Leavitt Lothrop, Leeds—Joel White, Jr. Winthrop—Silas Leonard, Readfield.

On Cows and Heifers—Nathan Foster, Winthrop—Joseph Dummer, Augusta—James Fillebrown, Readfield.

On Fat Cattle—David Longfellow, Winthrop—Smith L. Gale, Augusta—John Francis, Leeds.

On Sheep—Doct. E. Holmes, Winthrop—Davis, Mt. Vernon—Elias Williams, Augusta.

Swine—Sanford Howard, Hallowell—Lafayette Chandler, Wayne—Capt. John Ham, Monmouth.

On Ploughing Match—Capt. Bartlett W. Varnum Wayne, Elkannah McLellan, Gardiner—Oakes Howard, Winthrop.

Regulations in regard to awarding Premiums on Stock and Ploughing Match.

Competitors for premiums on animals must present to the adjudging committees a written statement of the breed and age of their animals, the kind of keeping which they have had, and if raised by the competitor, the general system of breeding, rearing and training which has been pursued, with the advantages for labor, the dairy, fattening, or any other purpose—and the comparative expense thereof. Which statement must be verified by oath, and in form to be transmitted to the Legislature.

MANUFACTURES.

Best breaking up Plough owned in the Co.	2,00
" Seed do	2,00
" improved Ox Yoke	1,00
" Cultivator	3,00
" Drill Machine, vol. Me. Farmer and	2,00
" Roller, machine for smoothing land	1,50
" Augur to bore for Marle	2,00
" Horse Rake	3,00
" Narrow Axes, not less than 1-2 dozen	1,00
" Broad Axes, 1-2 dozen	2,00
" Scythes, 1 dozen	3,00
" Ox Cart	4,00
" Fulled Woolen Cloth, not less than 10 yds.	2,00
" Woolen Flannel, ten yards,	1,50
" Linen Shirting, ten yards,	2,00
" Linen Table Cloth 6-4 wide	1,00
" Cotton Counterpane	2,00
" Woolen Carpeting, 20 yards	4,00
2d best do	3,00
" Hearth Rug	2,00
" Fur Hats, 1-2 dozen	2,00
" Knapt do 1-2 dozen	2,00
" Palm leaf Hats, 1-2 dozen	1,50
" Straw or grass Bonnet	2,00
" Straw Braid, 100 yards	1,00
" Fur Caps, 1-2 dozen	2,00
" Cloth do. 1-2 dozen	2,00
" 3 threaded worsted yarn, not less 2 lbs.	1,00
" 2 threaded woolen do 2 lbs.	,75
" Linen Sewing Thread, 2 lbs.	,75
" Linen Shoe Thread, 2 lbs.	1,00
" 1-2 dozen dressed Calf Skins	1,50
" 2d do do	1,00
" Dressed Morocco Skins	1,00
" 1-2 dozen Dining Chairs	2,00
" 1 Rocking do	1,00
" Improved Bedstead	1,50
" Cheese, not less than 50 lbs in quantity	4,00
" 2d do do	3,00
" 3d do do	2,00
" Butter, not less than 30 lbs.	4,00
" 2d do do	2,00
" 3d do not less than 20 lbs.	2,00
" Improved Churn	1,50
" Cheese Press	1,00
" Corn Brooms, 1 dozen	2,00
" Floor Brushes, 1 dozen	2,00
" Paint do assorted	1,50
" Raw Silk, 1-2 lb.	2,00
" Sewing Silk, not less than 1-4 lb.	1,00
" pair Silk Hose	1,00

For the best preparation of Paint to preserve the outside of buildings from decay, to be accompanied with a recipe for preparing the same, and such evidence of durability as may be required of the adjudging committee 5,00

For the best Horse Power Machine for threshing grain 5,00

For the best SCARIFIER, or Machine to be used on old worn out sward land, as a substitute for the plough 2,00

For the best Corn Sheller 2,00

For the best pattern of manufactured Silk, not less than three yards 2,00

COMMITTEES.

On Farming Utensils—Plough, Yoke, Cultivator, Drill Machine, Roller, Horse Rake, Harrow, Broad Axes, Scythes, Cart, Horse Power, Scarifier and Corn Sheller—Sanford Howard, John Fairbanks, Luke Perkins, Joseph H. Underwood, Sam'l Shaw, Bart. Nason and Thomas Snell.

Committee on Fulled Cloth, Flannel, Linen Shirting and Sheeting, Linen Table Cloth, Counterpane, Carpeting, Hearth Rug, Hats, Bonnets, Caps, Straw Braid, Thread, Yarn, Linen Thread, Shoe Thread—Samuel G. Ladd, Ezra Fisk, Henry W. Owen, Thomas Newman, Stephen Sewall, Jacob Hooper and Church Williams.

Committee on Morocco Skins, Churn, Cheese Press, Bedstead, Cheese, Butter, Paint Brushes, Corn Brooms, Floor Brushes, Paint Brushes, Raw and Manufactured Silk, Paint, Augur—Charles Vaughan, Thomas Francis, Jr. John E. Snell, S. Wood, Jr. Elijah Barrell and Morrill Stanley.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. All entries for premiums, must be made with William Noyes, the Secretary of the Society previously to the day of the Show.—They may be transmitted by mail or otherwise, (post paid,) to him at Winthrop. This is absolutely necessary in order to avoid confusion on the morning of the Show.

2. The written statements referred to must be delivered to the adjudging committees, by the competitors previously to their examination of the animal, article, or crop.

3. The written statements must be delivered by the adjudging committees, to the Secretary of the Society, after the examination is ended, to be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

4. To be entitled to a premium the animal must be owned, the crop raised, and the article manufactured in the county, (except Ploughs, Cultivator, Drill Machine, Churn, Cheese Press, Augur, Cart, Scarifier, Corn Sheller, Thrashing Machine, and Paint.

5. No premium will be given when the adjudging committees do not deem the object worthy, whether there be competition or not, nor to any object to which a first premium has been heretofore awarded in this county, under the same entry.

6. All animals brought to the Show for premiums, must be in their pens, and Manufactured, and all other articles in the places assigned for them by ten o'clock A. M.

7. The Gentlemen appointed adjudging committees, are requested to take notice of their appointment, and make arrangements to attend to the duties assigned them. If circumstances will not allow them to act as desired, they are requested to inform the Secretary of the fact in time for others to be appointed in their stead. It is hoped that they will prepare the general outlines of their several reports, in order to be able to read them on the 2d day of the show.

Wool Growers Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice in the Maine Farmer, a meeting of the Wool-growers of Winthrop and the neighboring towns was this day held at Masonic Hall in Winthrop. The meeting was called to order by Nathan Howard. Elijah Wood was chosen Chairman, and James B. Fillebrown, Secretary. Documents were read and remarks made by Maj. Wood, who was appointed a Committee of Correspondence at a similar meeting last year, and by others who had collected information relative to the prices of wool and the prospect of sale.

Chose a Committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting. Mr. Howard Chairman of the Committee asked leave to report in part:

Resolved, That the interest of Wool-growers and

Manufacturers in this country are reciprocal, the rights of each party should be respected by the other, and that by mutual confidence and cooperation the business of both may be made profitable and permanent.

Resolved, That we are happy to perceive a disposition on the part of the manufacturers to pay fair prices for wool the present season.

Resolved, That we recommend to the wool-growers of Maine increased care and attention in washing and putting up their wool.

Resolved, That for the purpose of collecting more information relative to the course to be pursued by Wool-growers, and enabling your Committee to report in full, it is expedient to adjourn this meeting to some future day previous to the sale of the clip of the present season.

The Resolutions were accepted.

Voted, That the proceedings, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be published in the Maine Farmer, and that the meeting stand adjourned for two weeks at the Masonic Hall at 5 o'clock P. M.

ELIJAH WOOD, Chairman.

JAMES B. FILLEBROWN, Secretary.

Winthrop, May 23, 1835.

Animalized Carbon,

A NEW MANURE.

This substance is of French origin, and its manufacture is secured by patent. It was discovered by a French chemist; but that it is a substance easily manufactured may be inferred from the fact of its being shipped free on board for 35s. per ton. Mr. Joseph Owen, of Copenhagen, acquired the knowledge of the manufacture from the patentee in France, and has since established a manufactory on his own account in Copenhagen. His traveller, a Danish gentleman, was the first to introduce this new manure to the Scotch agriculturists. We have not had an opportunity of seeing a sample of it, but it has been tried last year by Mr. Inches of Cardeau, and Mr. Dalgairns of Ingliston, who, we hope, will favor us with their opinion of its efficacy. We understand that the Danish gentleman has disposed of 250 tons of it in the counties of Forfar and Kincardine. Mr. Owen's card gives the following account of its nature, and the mode of using it:

"The chief excellency of this manure is, that it is powerful in its effects, occupies but little room, is easily separated, and conveniently used either by hand or drill; its effects are farther to ensure a rich crop, by gradually ameliorating the soil, and rendering following unnecessary. For wheat, rye, buckwheat, barley, and similar descriptions of corn about 8 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lb. is used per acre, it may be either broadcast or drilled in before harrowing. For flax, hemp, beet, potatoes, &c. about 10 1-2 cwt. per acre; and 12 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lb. per acre for artificial meadows, different sorts of cabbage, rape, culinary plants, and for refreshing natural meadow land. For plants that are set in rows, a handful is put to each plant; for those which are transplanted, a child follows the planter, and throws a very small handful of the manure into each hole, which is immediately covered over with earth; in several places for rape, it is scattered out in rows along the roots of the plant, which the plough covers by forming a new furrow. On meadow land it must be spread out in December or January, when the snow is not on the ground. Generally speaking, it is well to mix the manure with half its quantity of finely sifted earth; but there is no necessity for pursuing this method. On light and warm soils about 2 qrs. 22 lb. less per acre is used than on cold or clay lands, where an extra 2 qrs. 22 lb. are added to the quantity as before-hand directed to be used; it is in fact left to the farmer's judgment to make use of the above directions, according to local circumstances. What characterises this manure most is, that it develops its effects so slowly and gradually, that it may be applied without danger in contact with the seed or roots of plants; in this it differs from a number of other manures which are less rich, but more heating. In Scotland it has been tried in 1834 on eight different soils, has been found nearly equal to bone-dust for turnips, and has been ordered in large quantities from the manufacturer, Mr. Owen, at Copenhagen, who delivers it free on board at 35s. per ton."—Editor Q. J. A.

AGRICULTURAL.

*From the New York Farmer.***Agricultural Tour.**

Three years ago I made an excursion on horse-back of about one hundred miles, as well for purposes of inquiry as health; and, as is my habit, made a few short and hasty notes and observations of what presented itself as worthy of remark, but without any view whatever of presenting them to the public eye; if, however, you should deem them either amusing or instructive, you will feel at liberty to make what use of them you think proper. I should extremely regret to give offence, even to the most sensitive delicacy, by referring to individuals or places by name, but as my remarks are conceived in no ill will, I shall hope in their candor to find an apology, if one is needed,

Respectfully yours, H. C.

February 23, 1835.

1832, Aug. 6. Left Meadowbanks in the morning on an agricultural tour of a week, with a view to such observations as might occur in a hasty passage through the country; and desirous of gathering, from any sources which might come in my way, such information as might be turned to a practical account at home.

The actual inspection of the condition, soil, aspect, cultivation, management, and improvements of different parts of the country, and of the agricultural operations, conduct, stock, utensils, crops, and success of different intelligent and practical farmers, is among the best sources of instruction to which we can apply. Without a doubt the public would be greatly benefited by the interchange of such visits. Agricultural improvements are of slow advancement. Farmers are a class of men reluctant to make alterations in their accustomed practices, and to admit, still less to adopt, the improvement of their neighbors. Utensils of improved construction, and improvements in established modes of husbandry, of obvious and unquestionable advantage, will be adopted and used in extensive districts for years, without being adopted, or scarcely known, in towns or districts immediately contiguous. Agricultural societies, and publications circulated in the form of tracts and newspapers, have contributed much to the diffusion of agricultural information, and to extend the practice and advantages of the improved husbandry of some individuals and districts, to other countries; yet the progress of agricultural improvement is comparatively slow. Mere theoretical speculation in agriculture is commonly worse than useless. Experiment,—exact, well conducted, continued, and repeated experiment,—is the only infallible instructor. Written accounts are often exaggerated through ignorance, or design, or vanity, or self-deception. Personal inspection presents the most satisfactory, as well as the most interesting and useful means of information. The particular and detailed information of the management and crops of individual farms, are always more interesting and instructive than more general accounts and speculations.

My journey commenced with the ascent of the Shelburn hills, where every advantage is taken of the nature of the ground, the road following the winding course of a stream which pours from the summit. The ascent is somewhat laborious; but the eastern view from the top of the hill, embracing a wide extent of forest, the verdant and highly cultivated meadows in the valley of the Green river, and the beautiful village of Greenfield lying in the valley, with its white houses, and its spires glittering among the trees, is a full compensation for the labor and fatigue of the ascent.

The first farm met on the hill is the residence of Wm. Wells, Esq., and presents an appearance of substantial comfort and independence. His fences and buildings were in neat and good order, and his crops of oats, potatoes, and corn, of excellent promise. The farm of Mr. Wells was first cleared by his father, and for many years produced abundant crops of excellent wheat. The cultivation was discontinued on account of the Hessian fly, and success became more doubtful. The present proprietor has always continued to raise it to a certain extent; and of late, though on a small scale, his crops have been abundant. His farm must in the main, be considered as a grazing farm, and after the supplies of his family, his surplus is applied to the fattening of swine, sheep, and cattle. Comparatively

few sheep are kept in Shelburn for their wool; but many wethers are fattened in the winter for the Brighton market. The dairy husbandry is carried to some extent; but their main dependence is on pasturage, the raising of young cattle, and the stall-feeding of sheep. The general aspect of Shelburn is uneven and hilly, consisting of extensive swells of land and lofty summits. Some of the original forests are still remaining, but a large proportion of the land is cleared, and furnishes excellent pasturage. The town shows indications of thrift, and industrious and skillful management; the dwellings appear comfortable and in good repair; and every where you behold examples of that substantial comfort and true independence common among the yeomanry of many parts of our favored country, and laying the strongest claims upon their contentment and gratitude. Indeed, as far as the external comforts of life are concerned, if they only knew their blessings, they would find but little more to ask. Themselves the possessors in fee simple of the soil which they cultivate, enjoying a healthful climate, with no more labor required of them than is essential and conducive to health of body and mind, with comfortable habitations, fuel in abundance, bread enough, meat enough, butter and cheese, eggs and poultry enough, vegetables and fruit enough; clothing respectable, and suited to the season, and oftentimes gathered from their own herds; and wrought with their own hands; their labor, both within and without doors, performed by their own families, surrounded with kind and sympathizing neighbors, and unfettered by many of the artificial distinctions of refined life; enjoying the blessings of free schools, the advantages of social libraries, the full exercise of the rights of conscience, and the liberties of religious worship; and in the perfect possession of all the rights of citizens of a free government, with the career of improvement for them and their children open before them; and a perfect security in the enjoyment of the fruits of their honest industry; it is difficult to imagine any condition in life for the class of people who are placed in it, if they had contented, grateful, and pious hearts to estimate their blessings, more independent, more privileged, or more enviable.

It is often remarked, that the inhabitants of these hill towns are in general more thrifty and prosperous than the farmers in the Connecticut valley, who cultivate rich alluvions on the banks of the river. This is only to be accounted for on the supposition that the fattening of cattle in the stall is less profitable than the raising and pasturage of stock. The expenses of arable husbandry are always great; and the raising of grain is always attended with greater or less risk. The river farmers have in general but little pasturage attached to their farms. They are chiefly occupied in the raising of hay and grain, which they consume in fattening their cattle in the winter. The market for beef is uncertain and fluctuating; and in hopes of obtaining better prices, they are often induced to keep their cattle beyond their power of supporting them to advantage; the results sometimes severely disappoints their expectations, and not unfrequently their animals are sold at a serious loss. It is not so with the raising of young stock by pasturage, and by coarse fodder in winter. There is little labor and care attending them; and the owner can avail himself of the most favorable time of disposing of them, as their growth is an equivalent for their keeping. The hill farmers have likewise a source of profit in their dairies, which, with good pasturage and skillful management, afford in butter and cheese, and the raising of swine, a reasonable profit. A farmer in an adjoining town to this, and on one of the roughest and most hilly parts of the country, and with a dairy managed almost exclusively by his own family, admitted that his cash sales the last year were more than twelve hundred dollars.

As we descend the hills we soon strike the Deerfield river at a place called the Falls, where the stream passes over a rocky bed, and in the course of a few rods makes rapid and considerable descent, and is soon lost among the hills, which are quite steep as they approach the river, and not suited for cultivation. At Shelburn Falls are several mills and manufactories, with the usual accompaniments of stores and taverns. Excellent scythes are made here, and there is a large establishment for the manufacture of snaths, which are made by machinery and highly approved. Admittance to the factory is prohibited, and the process by which they are form-

ed with great exactness after the same model is attempted to be kept a secret. Here likewise is founded a manual labor school for both sexes; connected with the establishment is a large farm; the pupils are numerous; the young men are employed on the farm, and the girls either in household duties, or the manufacture of buttons which they cover. The expenses of education are surprisingly low. It is a sort of opposition line, and they "carry as cheap as possible."

*(To be continued.)**From the New York Farmer.***Agricultural Chit-Chat.**

MR. EDITOR,—Should you consider the following conversation worthy a place in your paper, it is at your service.

Ploughman S. Good evening, Farmer C., I am glad to find you at home, and if you are at leisure shall be much gratified in talking over agricultural affairs, for to us the employment is common, and the subject interesting.

F. C. Very happy to see you—never more at leisure—and as to the subject you propose for discussion, none to me could be more pleasing.

P. S. What I first wish to come at is, how can farmers be so much benefitted by agricultural publications as many pretend? You take a farming paper, and of course will be willing to inform me in what manner you at least are benefited.

F. C. Publications for the promotion and diffusion of useful knowledge in any branch of science or business, notwithstanding they are reprobated by some, may, if properly conducted, be rendered highly valuable to the communities in which they are circulated. They are the repositories of the observations of some of the most wise, eminent, and distinguished men of the country. The wide circulation by exchanges, as well as to patrons, causes the information they contain to become general among the reading class of farmers. Where the selections from each other are judiciously made, they give the opinions and practice of many of the most skillful and enlightened agriculturalists of the age. Then, the pleasure derived from a knowledge of other men's opinions, even if they do not exactly coincide with my own, is, to me, often a source of profit; for it frequently happens that I receive light from an unexpected source; and I look more anxiously for my "New-York Farmer" than any paper that comes upon my table. It gives a valuable expose of the best possible methods of husbandry in all its branches. It collects from practical farmers the most approved modes of tillage, records their ideas of improvement in seeds, grain, manures, soils, &c., also their management in rearing stock. It is a channel through which the experienced can have an opportunity to interchange their sentiments on every subject connected with the business of farming.

P. S. But you know there are but very few farmers who subscribe for agricultural papers, and those who do not cannot certainly be benefited.

F. C. They cannot be so early and directly benefitted; but the fault is wholly their own. They are continually following the "good old way," and the improvements they may chance to make are often wrought by dear experience; but they may be indirectly benefitted, for if they follow the course of those who apply every means of improvement, they may at a late day do a little better. Again, you recollect the last number you perused, you acknowledged it was worth treble its cost. Now my family take a lively interest in this paper; it gives the young members an early opportunity of acquiring knowledge on many scientific subjects, and I always lay it in the way of my workmen, and to them is a source of pleasure and improvement. It has much influence, with other papers and books, in keeping them at home evenings, and a tendency to elevate them in the scale of being. And you know it ought to be the study of men who are able, to contribute all in their power to this object. It fits workmen for greater usefulness in after life; makes them more intelligent, economical, and attentive to their employer's interest.

P. S. This improving the character of hired men by means of agricultural publications is, to me "quite a new wrinkle." But do you know of an instance?

F. C. I have known many respectable young men set out in search for places to labor. They obtain them; and those places, in a great measure, the regulators of their moral and mental action. If

it happens they fall in with one who is a bad farmer, a poor manager, one of no reading, or any taste for it, or any kind of mental improvement, there can certainly be no opportunity presented, while they remain with him, for improving their minds; and the force of this man's example, his opinions and practice, cannot fail to influence these young men to a considerable degree. You know our neighbor farmer A., who is worth at least \$10,000, cannot read or write, and expresses a kind of pride in it; boasts of his ability to overreach any of his neighbors in a bargain; always keeps fat horses, rides in a fine carriage, pays punctually all his contracts, appears extremely well, but detests agricultural paper. Now make a close observation of his manner of doing business; the character of his workmen, and his own sons too.

P. S. As respects his mode of doing business, if there is writing to be done, he goes to 'Squire F.; his young children read to him. But I must confess, he lacks information on many simple subjects and common-place operations, and does not seem to relish any conversation that holds the idea of improvement by books or periodicals. I have observed this long time, that his workmen were not very regular in their habits, or behavior; some of them are hard drinkers; and there seems to be a general restlessness of character prevailing among them. His son J. is in jail for a high misdemeanor, and two of his workmen are implicated. His son P. is a hard fellow, and I opine they will altogether give the old man's pockets a hard sweat, and end their days in —

F. C. I will now give you the example of young F., whom you well knew, who commenced with friend K. a rude fellow at 18. After the first year we observed a decided alteration in young F. for the better; and since that time has been very attentive to his employer's interest, and now receives \$200 a year, and has the whole charge and oversight of Col. K.'s farming business. A more faithful and worthy young man can no where be found. But mark, Col. K. is at once an intelligent, reflecting man; spares no pains to improve the condition of those around him. He is free and familiar with his workmen; they respect him, and think much of his opinions. He encourages them to read and reflect; he often calls on them for their opinions respecting his plans, thereby giving them confidence in their own ability to decide; and moreover he has always taken an agricultural paper since my acquaintance with him, and given all his workmen an opportunity of perusing it; and to this, as much as to any one thing, may be attributed his success in always keeping valuable workmen.

P. S. Perhaps so far you are right; but there is our neighbor, farmer S., whom every one acknowledges to be one of the best farmers in town; keeps good stock of all kinds; high fences; farm clear of foul weeds; and his tools are always in good repair; yet he has never given countenance to agricultural works of any sort.

F. C. In order that I may properly answer for this class of farmers, I shall give you a short history of farmer S. In 1803 this same farmer S. had this same 80 acres of land given to him by his father, upon which he now resides, free from incumbrance, with some considerable improvement upon it at that time. He has always maintained the character of an honest, upright, frugal, industrious man. But, sir, he has never added \$100 to the value of this farm, or property, except by the common rise of real estate in the neighborhood. He is not a man of information, nor does he desire it. Now, "knowledge is power," and if he had become possessed of the knowledge he might have derived from works upon agriculture, it would have undoubtedly acted as a stimulus to greater exertion, and he would have been more wise, more wealthy, and more happy. There is yet one thing more. This disrelish for information respecting his business spreads. His evils, in this respect, are visited upon his children. A father's influence upon sons has a great effect. There is his oldest son, goes about seeking employment by day's work! he feels a kind of inferiority; he is conscious that he lacks one great thing needful; and the second son, whom he assisted to purchase 50 acres of land, after living upon it two years, became involved, trifled it away for less than cost, when lands had risen 20 per cent. Now it is my candid opinion, that if farmer S. had given his sons the opportunity of reading works upon the employment they designed to follow, displayed a correct taste, instead of relating idle tales,

their condition would have been more elevated; they would have set their mark much higher; they would have become fitted for taking the charge of large farms, and received high wages, and, with prudence, been enabled to set up for themselves, with a degree of respectability to which, under existing circumstances, they have no ambition or qualification to arrive.

P. S. I see now how all this is; I have never before had a correct notion of these things; I had always supposed it was money thrown away if applied in buying these agricultural books and papers. There is yet one thing—do you consider Agricultural Societies of much utility?

F. C. Of this there can be doubt, and I think I shall be able to set you right upon this subject also.

In all ages, mankind have found a state of society subservient to their comfort, well-being and happiness. Always subjected to many wants, they have universally been enabled, by an union with one another, to obtain that ready supply of necessities, and those extra comforts, so congenial to their woe. Invariable experience has taught us, that the social bond is the greatest security against the numberless difficulties to which mankind are exposed, as well as the first and most extensive promoter of human interests. Men, united to each other by any common interest, and frequently meeting, for the purpose of advancing that interest, will be likely to accomplish almost any desirable object. Societies, instituted for the encouragement of any particular branch of industry, universally elevate that branch. They excite a spirit of emulation among their members, and enkindle those sparks of genius, and bring forward those energies in the ranks of competition, without which they might have been forever concealed. There can be no branch of science or industry more extensively benefitted by associations of this kind, than agriculture. An agricultural society, founded upon broad and liberal principles, with funds sufficient for its endurance, rewarding the exertions of the most industrious and enterprising, would elicit many important experiments and useful discoveries. We have the evidence of past experience in favor of agricultural associations. Nothing has so much contributed to raise the character of husbandmen in New-York, as the organization of such societies, and, during their short continuance, afforded such an effectual benefit as has not to the present time been effaced. By observation, it will be seen that those counties who maintained their positions, and kept up these institutions their prosperity has been less interrupted, their operations more extensive, and the general appearance of their farms afford ample testimony of their usefulness.

P. S. I will think awhile upon this subject, and if the spring work does not engage too much of our time, I should be pleased to continue this conversation. It is about time to retire. Good evening.

Noted by

FARMER C.

March 20, 1835.

Washing Sheep.

The injurious effects which may be traced to the premature washing of these most useful and gentle of animals, are obvious to the careful observer, and ought, in all cases where the welfare and prosperity of farmers are so much at stake, to awaken the inquiries of the generous and humane. It falls frequently to our lot to witness farmers laying considerable claims to celebrity in their business, early in May driving their flocks to some distant stream to be washed. Whether the weather is harsh or mild or whether the streams have become sufficiently warmed, or whether the sheep show uneasiness from the pressure of the fleece, is not once brought to mind. The most common answer to any of these interrogatories is, "we have got ready to wash—we finished planting corn yesterday, and we always wash the day after we finish planting." As if it was as necessary to immerse the flock on that day as to arise from bed after a refreshing night's rest. After a deal of clamor of men, boys and dogs, the flock is yarded for business. Men standing in water up to the middle, generally wash from fifteen to thirty at a washing; and many times, after the third or fourth sheep have passed through their hands, are unable, by reason of cold, to do justice to the remaining ones they may attempt to wash. The consequence is, from twelve to twenty are not properly disposed of. The men often suffer severely. It is the source from whence keen rheumatism and afflictive colds arise. Sheep (particularly the

Saxon and Merino) can ill endure a cold bath, and it almost invariably follows, that some of the flock washed in water of a low temperature receive considerable injury, which will appear by a discharge of mucus from the nose and eyes. Sometimes dizziness and total blindness ensue; at others, inflammatory symptoms, indigestion, quickness of breathing, lopping of the ears, loss of appetite, separation from the flock, and death are the consequences. These things are worthy the consideration of all concerned in the rearing of sheep. It should not be a circumstance of little note, because one sheep is worth but a small sum, we should be regardless of the comfort and welfare of the whole flock. Nor if we loose a half dozen or so, it is no considerable loss. But remember the whole flock is made up of single ones, and one is as liable to attack from violent or improper treatment as another; and even the whole flock may imbibe the first seeds of an incurable disease by one premature or careless exposure. Neglect in small things increases them to magnitude, and the various success of a farmer's undertaking depend much on his time and manner of bringing to perfection the schemes which his inventive imagination may adopt. Our opinion is that this operation should be omitted until there has been a succession of warm days—till the waters have become warm, and the sheep at noon-day seek the cooling shade, and feel a restlessness from the weight of fleece. These signs do not usually make themselves visible until some days in June. Many farmers practice shearing as soon as the sheep are dry—the third or fourth day after washing. This must certainly be an error. Time should be allowed for a return to the fleece of the oily and yolk properties which have been extracted by the process of washing. Sheep are thereby better enabled to endure the sudden change which necessarily follows the loss of fleece. The quality of the wool will not deteriorate, and the weight is materially increased. Ten bright days should be allowed to pass between washing and shearing; the sheep lying in the cleanest pastures. Rain water would certainly have preference for washing sheep, but cannot be practicable to any extent without considerable expense. Then the nearer we approach to it by means within our reach, the nearer perfection in this point we shall arrive. It is well known that water containing carbonate of lime, (and most of the waters in western New York do,) decomposes the yolk of the wool, its natural defence. Wool often washed in calcareous water becomes more and more harsh, loses its downy softness and firmness of texture. The finest wools are most abundant in this peculiar soaplike savory substance, and where firmness of fleece is the object desirable, the strictest attention should be paid to its preservation, as it regards the health of the animal and beauty of its fleece. Most farms, or at least neighborhoods, are furnished with small streams sufficient for the business, if provided with the necessary appendages. A vat of three and a half feet depth, eight length and four breadth, costing a day's work and the materials, with a small stream constantly running in, is all that is required. Four men can wash at a time, and each man will wash one hundred and fifty sheep with less suffering than he will thirty by the common mode. (They should be provided with long leather aprons.) After a few have been washed the water will become saturated with the yolk. The lime in the water will become neutralized. The dirt will sink or flow off with the superabundant water; the wool will become cleaner than if washed in clear creek water, will lose less of that greasy property, and is consequently in a more lively and more profitable condition for market.

FARMER C.

Manlius, March 15, 1835.

N. Y. Farmer.

A Medicine for Young Children. MOUSE EAR (Gnaphalium divicum.)—This is an unpretending little plant, growing by the side of highways, on moist grounds, on common and retired places, an excellent medicine for young children afflicted with summer complaint and teething. It should be gathered in August, and secured like other herbs. It may be prepared precisely as you would a cup of tea, only it requires ten times the quantity of the plant. We recommend it on account of its mildness and certainty of effect. It is not unpleasant to the taste, and is within the reach of every good mother in this part of the country.—B.

FARMER C.—

Manlius, February, 1835.

From the New York Farmer.

Horn Distemper.

Animals of the forest, guided by the principles of instinct, regulated by the dictates of nature, and uncontrolled by man in their food, air, rest, and exercise, are seldom affected by disease, while domestic animals of all countries and climates, more directly under the control and dominion of man, are subject to a variety. There are but few instances on record of prevailing diseases among the different tribes of wild animals, while every appropriate periodical informs us of diseases and their remedies of the whole class of those more immediately under the direction and government of man. Having lately had a fine young cow of the short horn Durham breed; afflicted with the disease called Horn Distemper, and she having thoroughly recovered, I thought it would not be improper to offer for publication in your valuable journal a few remarks on the disease, and my method of its treatment. It is evident this distemper affects the internal substances of the horn, usually called the pith, insensibly wastes it, and eventually, if suffered to make its progress unmolested, leaves the horn entirely hollow. The pith is a porous, spongy bone, whose cells are covered with an unctuous matter and filled with numerous small blood vessels, it overspread with a thin membrane, appears firmly united to the head, and in a healthy animal completely fills the horn, which only serves as a sheath. In horn distemper this bone is partly, at others wholly wasted, commencing at the extremity of the pith. The usual symptoms are a general dullness of the countenance, a tardiness in moving, a formation about the eyes of a yellow viscous matter, failure of appetite, a desire to lie down, a giddiness and frequent tossing of the head, often a stiffness of the limbs is observable, and in cows the milk fails. Let the other symptoms be what they may, there is a sudden wasting of the flesh. The horn always loses its natural heat, and a degree of coldness is manifest to the hand by grasping it firmly. When only in one horn, as is often the case, there will be a very sensible difference in the feeling. If upon examination the horn is cold, we need not doubt the presence of the malady, yet without an acquaintance with some of the preceding signs, we might not be induced to examine the horn, or suspect the evil. As soon as the discovery is made, a hole with a ten-penny nail gimblet should be immediately bored underside the horn, three or four inches from the head. If the gimblet passes through the inside without resistance, it may be bored as low as is judged the hollowiness extend; this, generally, if done in season, is all that is necessary. These holes should, however, be kept open, that a free discharge may be kept up with the air. Bubbles are continually forming at the orifice, through which a thin fluid oozes after the horn is bored. This seems to indicate an internal fermentation. Putrid matter may be formed on the peristeme, and entering into the interstices of the bone, may dissolve the oily substance, and form a fluid so putrid and corrosive as to dissolve even the bone itself. From the sensible relief that an opening into the horn gives the beast, it is more than probable that the distress manifested arises from compression, occasioned by the expansion of the putrid and confined air within, rather than from an effect produced on the blood and juices. In aggravated cases the inside of the horn should be thoroughly syringed two or three times a day with salt and water, soap suds, pepper and vinegar, or any simple cleansing material, (never apply spirits of turpentine, as the manner of some is.) If there appears to be much inflammation about the head, a moderate bleeding in the neck would be beneficial. But when the distemper has communicated its effects to the brain, so as to produce a high degree of inflammation, it is doubted whether any mode of treatment would afford effectual relief.

Milk cows are more liable to attack than any other description of horn cattle. It is not common among oxen; I never knew a bull to have it; steers and heifers are thought to be exempt from it under three years of age. It cannot be considered as contagious. Neat cattle are subject to a disorder commonly called Tail Sickness, which is a wasting of the bony substance of the tail, and if not cut off above where the defect reaches, often proves fatal. It frequently accompanies the horn distemper.

FARMER C.

Manlius, February, 1835.

Summary.

Melancholy Suicide.—It pains us to record the death, by suicide, of Dr. Gerard Dayers, the senior Surgeon of the U. S. Navy, on this station. It occurred this morn, at his residence, at the Norfolk House. About a year since the Doctor was thrown from a gig, his arm and skull were fractured, and he was trepanned, which no doubt produced an effect on the brain that occasioned insanity. He had many friends, and was highly esteemed. He was a native of Brussels, and was one of the oldest Surgeons in the Navy.—*Transcript.*

A Frenchman of some distinction lately attempted in a provincial town of France to pull out his wife's tongue. Not being able to succeed in doing it with his fingers, he armed himself with a razor, which however the wife was fortunate enough to wrest from his hand. Her cries brought in the neighbors, who seized and confined the monster.

Destructive Fire at Boston. A fire broke out in Boston on Monday last, occasioned by *Spirit Gas*, which is said to have been the most destructive of any which has occurred in that city since the great fire in Kilby-street, a number of years since.

The following particulars of the conflagration are from the Boston Transcript of Tuesday evening.

It commenced at 4 o'clock P. M. in Stetsons and Smith's carpenter's shop, Blackstone street, and was occasioned by the upsetting of a *Spirit Gas* lamp, used to heat a glue pot. The spirit that flowed from the lamp caught fire and spread flames over the floor, which so rapidly enveloped the shop that the workmen had scarcely time to escape.—The fire communicated to a cooper's shop, and the wind blowing fresh, it soon gained such an ascendancy as to destroy 35 or 40 brick and wooden buildings on Blackstone, Pond, Cross and Salem streets. It destroyed all the buildings on the west side of Salem st. from Cross to Blackstone, and all on the north of Blackstone to the Mechanic's Inn; all on the of Pond from Salem to the Massachusetts Hotel, and on the south to Cross street. Of the buildings destroyed, there were four stables, two of them occupied by Mr Wm. Wentworth, one by Mr. Reuben Davis, and one by Mr. ——— Simmons; Stetson & Smith's carpenter's shop; James Hall's do; Abel Baldwin, turner; — Benjamin Abbot, cooper; Stilman White, blacksmith; Thomas Boyd, patent window frame and sawing machine; Dr. Samuel Thompson, apothecary's shop and dwelling house; Carne's cabinet maker; Norton Newcomb, shoe store and dwelling house; Pond street market house, kept by Locke; Mrs. Grant's boarding house; Gilman confectionary; Binney, dwelling house; Silas Brett, dwelling house; John Davis, boarding house, Jennings, dwelling house; Davidson, do; Parker, do; Miss Reed, do.

These are but a few of the many sufferers, but all whose names we have been able to obtain. It is estimated by persons acquainted with the localities, that eighty to a hundred families were turned out of doors by the calamity. The Mechanic's Inn and the Massachusetts Hotel, were both much injured but not destroyed.

At the commencement of the fire the wind blew fresh from the north and west, and the flames spread with frightful rapidity. Within fifteen minutes after it broke out, nearly as many buildings were on fire. Had not the wind subsided, and its direction changed, before the conflagration was at its height, the fire would have crossed Salem street, and sweeping over Hanover, would have rushed on to the harbor, destroying in its progress an incalculable amount of property, and leaving in ruins the busiest and most populous districts of the city. Had it passed Salem street, all the energies and skill of the Fire Department would have been wasted in any attempt to stay its progress.

Several accidents occurred at the fire, but none of so serious a nature as might have been anticipated, from the daring exposure of life and limbs by the Firemen. Two members of engine Co. No. 13 were severely injured by falling bricks, as was also a young man, not of the Department, named Nathaniel Wade. There were some fifteen or twenty persons in a building, opposite the Merrimack Hotel, when part of the wall fell in, and one of them, Mr. ——— Burns, had his leg and arm broken. Several members of the Department were badly burned.

The Engines were all "on hand," and the firemen worked with unflagging exertions. They received efficient aid from the engine Companies of Cambridge, Charlestown, Chelsea, and Roxbury, who came to their assistance with great promptness.

Among the sufferers, was Mr. Benjamin True, late of the Morning Post, whose house was several times on fire, but ultimately saved—his furniture, however, was removed. This is the eighth time he has suffered from fire, at his house or office.

The property destroyed, although covering a large space, was not of great value, and may be estimated as low as \$50,000, of which one half was insured; but the fire was one of the most distressing that has occurred for very many years, owing to the number of indigent families who have lost their little all, and were turned houseless into the streets. They may be thankful, however, in the midst of their destitution, that the fire did not occur at midnight or midwinter.

There was insurance on the property at the following places: Firemen's about \$12,000, Merchant's 6,000, Manufacturer's 400, Tremont 2,000, Ocean 1,000, National 1,000, Commonwealth 2,000, American 1,200:—Total \$25,600.

Mill Dam—Loss of Lives, &c.—We went up yesterday to the Mill Dam, which really presented a scene of desolation. Early yesterday morning the water, which has been rising rapidly for several days, tore away the cross dam, above the mills: and made a breach through which it rushed with such fury as for a time to overflow the floor of the Mills; the cross dam struck the main dam and carried off nearly the whole length of this, together with the fender dam on the outside of the mills. A man by the name of Kent, belonging to Sebec, was upon the cross dam at the time it started, and if his presence of mind had not deserted him, would have remained upon it safely, but in attempting to leap on shore he fell into the rapids, and being unable to swim, was drowned—he was about 30 years of age. Mr. Cyrus Stinson, of Farmington, was lost off the fender dam. Stinson was about twenty years old.

Twenty or thirty men were upon the main dam when it broke loose, and all escaped (as is supposed) in safety—some leaped on shore, and others were taken off in boats—one man escaped by clinging to a log in the river.

The actual damage to the Mill Dam is not great, but will cause a suspension of the works until the dams can be repaired. The two men above named are all whose loss is certainly known, although particular enquiry may prove that others are missing. The number of men employed at the Mill Dam is about two hundred and twenty—probably one half of them will be discharged until the necessary repairs are made.—*Bangor Whig.*

Freshet.—The freshet is uncommonly great this season. The Booms are crowded with logs, and doubtless some losses will be sustained by owners in the escape of these from their lockage. The dexterity of the drivers, as they are called, who guide the logs and rafts down the river, is really wonderful; we saw a raft of timber with four men upon it, pass through a breach in the Mill Dam works yesterday, and it was a glorious sight!—worth all the theatres, pantomimes, and exhibitions of art in Christendom. The men seemed to feel that "dignity of danger," of which Dr. Johnson speaks somewhere. We had been waiting several minutes in hopes of seeing a raft come down, but as we gazed far up the river and saw no signs of aught moving upon its surface, we turned slowly away, despairing of having our curiosity appeased—we were in the act of leaving when we caught sight of a raft!—It came booming along over waters *torrential* *Isao*; in a few minutes it was close to the spot where we stood; now it passes over a foaming sheet of water, and for a moment raft and men are hidden from view—are they gone?—no—there they rise again, amidst the boiling surges, and see! one of the men is making rapid signs to the rest, (for no human voice could be heard above the roar of that torrent) which they observe and obey at the same time, and now they are dashing on through the falls, (that even to look upon makes one almost dizzy,) with a confidence in their skill which keeps their firm nerves in command, and an intrepidity that knows no lurking fear;—they are beyond the falls and driving through the angry waves at their base, and now they emerge from these, and are once more

gliding over clear waters—the show is over.—*Bangor Whig*

The logs have been coming down the Kennebec for some days in fine style. We learn that they are mostly from Dead River, the Lake not being yet open. A copious rain last week, added to the melted snow on the upper streams, has made a very pretty freshet. There yet remains a vast body of snow on the highlands, and the season is consequently cold and backward, the fields only just beginning to look green.—*Kennebec Journal*.

Cholera.—The Cincinnati Whig of the 12th inst. says—"There is no doubt of the existence of the Cholera in Memphis, Tennessee. We have just conversed with a highly respectable gentleman direct from that place, who assures us that it prevails there with a very malignant type. The Episcopal Clergyman, resident there, died the day he left, and there were daily from three to five deaths in that place. The population is about 2000."

Marriages.

In Scarborough, Mr. Paul Knight to Miss Hannah Hanson.

In Farmington, Mr. Thomas C. Noble to Miss Adeline T. Johnson.

In Harpswell, Capt. John Durgan to Miss Margaret Merryman.

Deaths.

In Portland, Mr. Joseph Thomas, a revolutionary pensioner, aged 75.

In Livermore, on the 14th inst. Mr. Ira W. Soule, aged 27, after a long and distressing sickness of 4 months, which he bore with unusual patience and resignation. About six weeks before his death he gave up all hopes of recovery, and fled for refuge to the arms of a crucified Redeemer—there he found rest and peace, pardon and forgiveness—he could look forward to the grave without fear, and say, I know that my Redeemer lives. His remains were interred on Sabbath the 17th inst.—*Com.*

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, May 18.

Reported for the Boston Patriot.

PRICES. Beef Cattle—We quote prime at 39s; good at 37s a 37s 6d; thin at 28s 6d a 32s 6d.

Working Oxen—No sales noticed.

Cows and Calves—Sales at \$24, 27, 32 50, 35 and 45.

Sheep—One lot at 12s, one at 15s, one at 16s 6d, one at 18s.

Swine—At retail 6 for sows and 7 for barrows.

Hard Ware Store.

THOMAS B. BROOKS, corner of Winthrop and Front Streets, HALLOWELL—Keeps constantly for sale a large and extensive assortment of all descriptions of *Hard Ware Goods, Saddlery and Cutlery*, which being principally imported by him, will be sold at low and reasonable prices, either at wholesale or retail.

Also—Cut Nails, Spikes and Brads—Window Glass of common and extra sizes—Sheet Lead and Sheet Zinc, a cheap and excellent article for roofs—Iron Hollow Ware—Brass Kettles and Fire Sets—Mill and cross cut Saws—Joiners' Tools—House and Furniture Trimmings, &c. &c.

Also—75 tons Iron and Steel, making a complete assortment of all kinds usually wanted in this market.

May, 1835.

2mtu24.

Caution to the Public.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the following Notes of hand given by me to Martha Smullen, viz:—One note of one hundred dollars, payable in six months from December 20th, 1834. One note of two hundred dollars, payable in one year from above date. One note of eighty dollars, payable in eighteen months from the above date—for I am determined not to pay said notes unless a satisfactory claim is given of the property for which they were given.

EMERSON PREBLE.

Lisbon, May 8, 1835.

Temperance Meeting.

The Annual meeting of the Winthrop Temperance Society will be held at the Masonic Hall, in this village, on TUESDAY the 2d day of June next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A Report from the Board of Counsellors may be expected.

Question for Discussion—Is it necessary, to the complete success of the Temperance Reform, to extend the practice of total abstinence to all intoxicating liquors, as a common drink?

Per order, Wm. NOYES, Sec'y.
Winthrop, May 20, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of all and singular the Goods and Estate which were of Daniel O. Allen late of Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken the trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

DAVID LONGFELLOW, Admin'r.
Winthrop, April 30, 1835.

Fitz Favourite.

THIS very superior, thorough bred Animal of the improved Durham Short Horned breed, will stand at the stable of Mr. Thomas Snell near the Village in Winthrop the present season.—Terms one dollar each Cow. Favorite, now four years old, was imported by R. B. Minturn Esq., of New York in 1833.

MESSENGER ECLIPSE, a son of the unrivalled horse American Eclipse—dam by old imported Messenger will stand at the Stable of W. Proctor east end Kennebec Bridge on Friday and Saturday through the season. Terms \$5 the season.
R. H. GREEN.
Winslow, May, 1835. 4w

Wing & Deering.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, STOCK, LASTS AND
FINDING,

HAVE recently received from Boston and some of the best manufacturing establishments in the N. E. States, a large and well selected stock of gents, ladies, boys, Misses and children's boots, shoes and pumps, some of which will be named here:

Gents fine calfskin, goatskin, horseskin, cordevan boots; do calfskin, neatsleather, shaving, buckskin and cowhide Shoes of all kinds; gents fine kid Pumps of most all descriptions; do do horseskin do; sailors neatsleather do. a good strong article.

Ladies French Slippers of various colors; do English kid do; do imitation French Morocco Slippers; do do do Kid do and kid walking Slippers; Ladies Russia Ties, a new and splendid article; do spring heel kid slippers of different kinds; do heel do do; do sp'g heel cloth slippers; do R. Round kid do; do do do cloth do; do wide strapped calfskin, neatsleather; Morocco, and Kid Shoes; do leather slippers of different kinds; Misses kid and cloth shoes of various kinds and forms; do leather do of various kinds and forms; boys thin Shoes; do thick do; do do pumps; childrens leather booties and ancleties; do morocco do do do; do do and leather pumps.

STOCK & FINDINGS.

Morocco Skins; Kid do; Curried Goat do; white linen do; yellow do; blue do; a lot of heavy Sole Leather; No. 10 green hemp thread; C 1 coarse do do; No. 3 half bleached do; 12 do do do; find stitching do half bleached and yellow; Blackball, Nails, Calloous, Cord, Braids &c. &c.

TOOLS & LASTS.

Woodward colts, Green's do; Pegcutters, Pinners, Hammers, Jiggers, Shoulder sticks, Randfiles, Rasps, Punches, shoulder irons, Beads, Boot keys, shoe knippers, do knives, Heminway's awls, sandstones, stams, fore part irons.

Mens R. and L. block and low lasts; do Stogee do; Ladies do of all kinds; boys thin shoe lasts; Misses and childrens of different forms; boottrees with from one to five feet, &c. &c.

Also—Gents, Ladies and Misses India Rubbers of an excellent quality.

All the above articles will be sold wholesale or retail at reasonable prices for cash or good paper.
Augusta, May 20, 1835.

NEW GOODS.

Peleg Benson, Jr. & Co.

Have renewed their Stock of GOODS, and now offer a large addition to their former assortment—among which are Black, Russel Brown, Green, Dahlia, Blue & Black Mixed BROAD CLOTHS; Light, Dark, and Printed CASSIMERES; Fine Black for Vests; Bemis' and other Sattinets; Black Silk Velvet, Satin, Dark and Light VESTINGS; Eight Bales of various qualities of SHEETING, including Exeter, Dover D. and H. Sheeting; Tickings; Irish Linens; Bales of Batting; More than 100 pieces of various qualities of plain, Twilled and French PRINTS; some splendid light, and rich dark Colors; Dark and light GINGHAMS; Merino, Sewing Silk, Sateen and low priced SHAWLS; Cape, Silk Muslin, Palmerine, Gros de Naples and low priced Dress Handkerchiefs; Mull and other Muslins; Laces and Quillings; Dark and White Kid, Black and White Silk GLOVES; together with a large catalogue of other Dry Goods.

ALSO,

60 hhds. of SALT; No. 1 & 2 MACKEREL, Boston inspection, in 1-2 and 1-4 bbls.; 50 Quintals COD FISH; 1-4 bbls. Tongues and Sounds; SUGARS; TEAS; COFFEE; Spices; Raisins, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Crockery, Glass & Hard Ware, which purchasers are very respectfully invited to examine.

Winthrop, May 27, 1835.

Engine Meeting

NEXT MONDAY at 1 o'clock P. M.

Wagon and Sleigh Making.

The subscriber having taken the upper part of HORACE GOULD'S SHOP, will carry on the above business in its various branches, where he will keep constantly on hand Waggon and Sleighs for sale, warranted to be made of good materials and in a workmanlike manner.

He will attend to Painting and repairing Carriages at short notice.

He also keeps on hand an assortment of CABINET FURNITURE for sale.

JOHN J. MILLIKEN.

Mulberry Trees.

The subscriber has for sale 3000 Mulberry Trees, from two to four years old.

JOHN T. RICHARDSON.

Winthrop, May 4, 2835.

Palm Leaf

For sale by P. BENSON, Jr. & Co.

Notice.

THE demands of COLE & CRAIG, COLE & STURTEVANT, SAMUEL WEBB, and MARK FISHER, are left with the subscriber for collection. All persons indebted to either of said firms or individuals, on Book or by note, for debts contracted while they were in business in this place, would do well to adjust the same without delay, for this is the last call of this kind they will receive.

SAMUEL P. BENSON.

Winthrop Village, April 28, 1835.

Samuel P. Benson,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

will give faithful attention to all business entrusted to his care.

WINTHROP

Silk Hat Establishment.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they have recently commenced the manufacture of SILK HATS, at the old Stand where purchasers can be furnished with a good article, warranted. They will make to order every Shape, Size and Colour, which is desired.

They also continue to keep as usual a large stock of FUR HATS of every description, wholesale and retail.

N. B. They will pay cash for all kinds of Hattling and Shipping furs, and for Wool Skins.

CARR & SHAW.

Winthrop, April, 1835.

Poetry.

Temperance Hymn.

From Quoddy's flowing waters
To Georgia's fertile plain,
A hideous monster ranges,
And boasts his thousands slain.
'T' arrest his spreading influence
Let christians all combine,
'T' exterminate this tyrant
And break his foul design.

With courage, zeal, and ardor
Societies we'll form,
Under our great Commander
His battlements we'll storm;
We'll ne'er give o'er the contest
'Till victory is gain'd,
And Alcohol is exil'd
And Temperance well sustained.

Great Savior, lend thine influence
Our humble efforts own,
Inspire us all with courage,
To tread the monster down;
May millions of all nations
Their utmost aid impart,
'Till Temperance, peace, and virtue
Shall reign in every heart.

Six thousand years being ended,
Lord usher that bright day,
When war, and moral evil
Shall all be swept away;
Salvation! then Salvation!
A thousand years shall flow,
To millions once in bondage,
And make them conquerors too.

All glory to our Captain
For what his grace has won,
To shout his glorious conquests
Let saints and angels join,
Salvation! O! Salvation
A thousand years shall flow,
To millions once in bondage,
And make them conquerors too.

Miscellany.

From Turner's Sacred History of the World.

Maiden Ladies.

That the maternal offices and feelings were meant to be the most important and completing, as they always will be the most politically useful qualities of the female character, our own experience and daily observation fully attest; but the female nature is admirable, independent of these; and it has been part of the divine system, that it should have its beauties and benefits distinct from those which result from its social position as a mother. It was foreseen by its Creator, that a large proportion of both sexes, and therefore of women, would, in every civilized state, remain without the connubial association.—Few or none are willingly so on either side; but the artificial and very complicated condition into which property, civilization, and even enlarging prosperity lead society, have, in all ages and nations, caused a considerable proportion of every existing population to live unallied, in the single state. This result is evidence, that the fulfilment of the purposes of our existence is as attainable in the one form as in the other, and we may likewise add its happiness, although we might prefer to receive the boon of comfort rather in the one shape than in the other. But all can no more command marriage than they command wealth, fame, or any specific object depending on others. The temporal blessings of life are generally to be earned and acquired by time, and with uncertainty and inequality; so much those subsisting means, the deficiency of which, according to the individual idea of comfort, is always the chief cause of any remaining unmarried in the young and active period of life.

But this single state is no diminution of the beauties and the utilities of the female character; on the contrary, our present life would lose many of the comforts, and much likewise of what is absolutely essential to the well being of every part of society, and even of the private home, without the unmarried female. To how many a father—a mother—a brother, and not less, a sister, is she both a necessity and a blessing! How many orphans

have to look up with gratitude to her care and kindness! How many nephews and nieces owe their young felicities and improvements to her! Were every woman married, the parental home would often, in declining life, be a solitary abode, when affectionate attentions are most precious, and, but from such a source, not attainable. It is the single class of women which supplies most of our teachers and governesses; and from the lower ranks, nearly all the domestic assistants of our household come. What vast changes, not promotive of the general happiness, would ensue in every situation of life, if every female married as soon as she was fully grown! Certainly human life would, in that case have a different aspect, and must be regulated on a new principle, and would lead to consequences which cannot now be calculated.

The single woman is, therefore, as important an element of social and private happiness as the married one. The utilities of each are different, but both are necessary, and it is vulgar nonsense, unworthy of manly reason, and discreditable to every just feeling, for any one to depreciate the unmarried condition.

If from what is beneficial we turn our glance to what is interesting, the single lady is, in this respect, not surpassed by the wedded matron. For no small portion of her life, I think for the whole of it, with judicious conduct, she is indeed the most attractive personage. The wife resigns, or ought to resign, always her claims to general attention; and to concentrate and confine her regards, and wishes, and objects, to her chosen companion, and domestic claims and scenes. She has quitted the public stage; she seeks no more the general gaze; she has become part of a distinct and separate propriety. But the unmarried lady remains still the candidate for every honourable notice, and injures no one by receiving it. Those of the male sex, who are in the same condition, are at full liberty to pay her their proper attentions as she is to receive them. Being in this position as to society at large, she is always interesting wherever she goes; and, if she preserve her good temper, her steady conduct, and her modest reputation undiminished, and cultivate her amiable, her intellectual and her truly feminine qualities, she cannot go any where, in any station of life, without being an object of interest and pleasurable feeling to all those of her own circle with whom she may choose to be acquainted.

It is only by displaying undue solicitude for changing her condition, or disappointment at the change not occurring, or a peevishness which is imputed to such feelings, or unbecoming attempts to obtain or extort notice, that she lessens her natural attractiveness.

It is for us all never to regret or covet what we do not or cannot obtain; and never to repine that others have what we do not possess. It is for us all to use and value, and cultivate the happiness which we are possessing, and not to sigh or crave for those which do not come to us.

It is for us all, to be at all times grateful to our kindest Provider, for the daily comforts with which he is supplying us; and to resign every thing else to his will and regulation, and patiently and magnanimously to await his direction of our state and fortunes. Then every one of us would be enjoying a greater felicity from our ordinary life, than we can experience of any other plan.

He arranges and administers life on this principle. He requires us to believe in his invisible government and guidance of it; to be always content with his dispositions and distributions of it; and to be assured, that if we thus leave it to him, he will from time to time, place us in a condition, and in those circumstances which will be really best and happiest for us. Let the single of both sexes think, feel and act firmly and perseveringly on these principles, and they will find that life, in every one of its states and positions, is like a fine garden, full of rich, though varied, flowers and fruits, in all its compartments.

Cast Iron Ploughs,

Of Hitchcock's and Stone's make, for sale by
PELEG BENSON, Jr. & Co.
April 15, 1835.

The Northern Shepherd,

For sale at this office.

REMOVAL.

James Dealy—Tailor,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Winthrop and its vicinity, that he has taken the shop recently occupied by EZRA WHITMAN, JR. where he will be ready to wait on those who may favor him with their custom;—being a subscriber to the Report of Fashions as reported by Messrs. T. P. WILLIAMS & Co. of the City of New York, he will receive them as often as reported, which will enable him at all times to make garments in the latest style, and as well as can be done at Hallowell or Augusta, the assertions of those who patronize Mechanics at those places to the contrary notwithstanding.

He has just received the Spring and Summer Fashions for 1835, for all kinds of garments now worn, viz:—*Dress Coats—Waistcoats—Pantaloons—Frock Coats* (different kinds)—*Shooting, Military, Ball, Riding and Youth's Dresses, &c. &c.*

CUTTING done in the neatest manner and warranted to fit, and no pains spared to have every garment from his shop done in the best manner.—Grateful for past patronage, a continuance is respectfully solicited.

Winthrop, April 15, 1835.

Waldo.

This Bull, owned by the subscriber, will stand at his stable the ensuing season for the use of any that wish his services. He was purchased when a calf of Mr. Young, near the large farm in Jackson in the County of Waldo. He was from a cow two crosses from the farm bull, which was sired by the Lyman or Durham, imported by Thorndike, Sears and others, and said to have cost \$2000 when he arrived in America. His stock can be seen in this neighborhood, and I am well pleased with it. Price \$1 a single cow, with a liberal acknowledgment to those that bring a number. All his calves that have come have been a good red, and I have one that weighed 105 lbs. at one day old.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, April 29, 1835.

Black Morgan—From Vermont.

THAT champion of Morgan Horses will stand for the use of Mares the ensuing season at the following places, viz: at A. Lane's Stable in Wayne Village, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays; at Seth Beal's Stable at North Turner, on Tuesdays; and at Readfield Corner on Thursdays of each week, to commence the first week in May, and end the first week in July.

BLACK MORGAN was sired by the famous Horse Sherman Morgan; and is thought by good judges to be the most perfect horse ever sired by that noted horse.

Specimens of his stock may be seen at either of the above named places, and those in favor of improving their breed of Horses are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves.

TERMS.—Four Dollars by the Season or six dollars to ensure a foal, one dollar down and five dollars when the mare proves with foal; all favors gratefully acknowledged by the subscribers.

H. W. OWEN,

LEMUEL BARTLETT.

Wayne, March 31, 1835.

SILK HATS

Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at
J. HOOPER'S

Fashionable Hat Store,

Water Street, Augusta, Me.

Also—A large assortment of DRAB HATS of every description and color, together with a prime assortment of Black, Beaver and Muskrat Hats, for gentlemen and youth.

Also—CLOTH CAPS, new Spring style, and a large assortment. All of which will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Augusta, April 20, 1835.

6m12

Seed Potatoes from the Ball.

The subscriber has for sale about 30 bushels of POTATOES of different kinds, part of them 2 and a part 4 years from the ball.

A. S. PETTENGILL.

Winthrop, May 12, 1835.